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Attorneys for United States Trustee William T. Neary

## UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

| In re                             | No.                     | 01-30923 DM   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY, | Chapter                 | 11  |
| Debtor.                           | Date:<br>Time:<br>Ctrm: | October 21, 2002<br>1:30 p.m.<br>235 Pine Street, 22 <sup>nd</sup> Floor<br>San Francisco, California |

## UNITED STATES TRUSTEE'S OBJECTION TO DEBTOR PG&E'S MOTION FOR AUTHORITY TO PAY LEGAL FEES OF UNDERWRITER'S COUNSEL SKADDEN ARPS

PG&E has moved the court for authorization to pay Skadden Arps, a law firm, pursuant to §363 (b)(1), <sup>1</sup> for legal serviced rendered on behalf of Lehman Brothers an underwriter who is not employed by the estate. This motion is objectionable in at least two respects. First, Skadden is a professional who must be, and has not been, employed pursuant to §§ 327 and 330. Payment of a professional pursuant to § 363 is a flagrant circumvention of the Code and Rules governing the employment and compensation of professionals in bankruptcy. This frontal assault on §§ 327 and 330 of the Code and Rules 2014 and 2016 is without precedent, and it will undermine, if not wholly eviscerate, the oversight and control of professional's employment and fee awards envisioned by law.

 $<sup>^{1/2}</sup>$  Under § 363(b)(1), the court may approve use, sale or lease of property out of the ordinary course of business.

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Second, as Lehman Brothers' employment has not been approved or even sought, none of its expenses can be paid by the estate. Skadden's fees are the underwriter's responsibility or PG&E's parent who apparently has employed Lehman. This is as it should be, given that Skadden's duty is to protect its employer, the underwriter, not the Debtor. The reasonableness of paying of the underwriter's' legal fees can only be determined if the underwriter seeks to be employed, and there is considerable doubt that Lehman can be employed by the estate, as it has long worked for PG&E's parent on matters that would create a conflict.

There is no question that Skadden Arps is a professional, attorneys performing legal services. If they are being employed to do legal work that benefits the Debtor by assisting in its potential reorganization, then they must be employed pursuant to §327 and Rule 2014.

The BAP has previously stated that:

[c]ourt approval of employment for a debtor in possession is sine qua non to counsel getting paid. Failure to receive court approval for employment of a professional in accordance with § 327 and Rule 2014 precludes the payment of fees.

In re Weibel, 176 B.R. 209, 211 (9th Cir. BAP 1994), citing, In re Shirley, 134 B.R., at 943-4 (9th Cir. BAP 1992); accord, In re Atkins, 69 F.3d 970, 973 (9th Cir.1995) (citing, Weibel)

In Atkins. Weibel and Shirley, the Ninth Circuit and the BAP made it clear that all alternative theories including, but not limited to, §503 and quantum meruit cannot be used to pay debtor's professionals when they have not met the procedural and substantive requirements of the Code §327 and Rules, 2014. See also, In re Monument Auto Detail, Inc. 226 B.R. 219 (9th Cir. BAP 1998).

Section 363 is simply another prohibited circumvention, and Debtor cites no case where it has been used to pay a professional working for the benefit of a debtor. On the contrary, there is a case with somewhat similar circumstances where the legal fees for an employed real estate broker were denied. In re Auto Parts Club, Inc., 191 B.R. 848 (Bankr. S.D. Cal. 1996)(even though fees for seeking fees are compensable, the real estate broker's attorney's fees could not be paid from the estate because the attorney had not sought prior approval in compliance with §327 and Rule 2014).

PG&E has not, but must, establish that the professional's first duty is to the estate and that they hold no adverse interest. On the face of it, it would seem Skadden may never prove this, since the agreement and duty of loyalty are to the underwriters who are not employed, and, furthermore, they may never seek employment due to conflicting representation of PG&E's parent.

Dated: October 16, 2002

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia A. Cutler

Assistant U.S. Trustee

By:

Attorneys for U.S. Trustee William T. Neary

## PROOF OF SERVICE

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I, the undersigned, state that I am employed in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, in the office of the United States Trustee, at whose direction the service was made; that I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within action; that my business address is 250 Montgomery Street, Suite 1000, San Francisco, California 94104, that on the date set Out below, I served a copy of the attached:

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## UNITED STATES TRUSTEE'S OBJECTION TO DEBTOR PG&E'S MOTION FOR AUTHORITY TO PAY LEGAL FEES OF UNDERWRITER'S COUNSEL SKADDEN ARPS

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by placing such a copy, enclosed in a sealed envelope, with prepaid postage thereon, in the United States mail at San Francisco, California, addressed to each party listed below.

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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed at San Francisco, California on October 16, 2002.

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